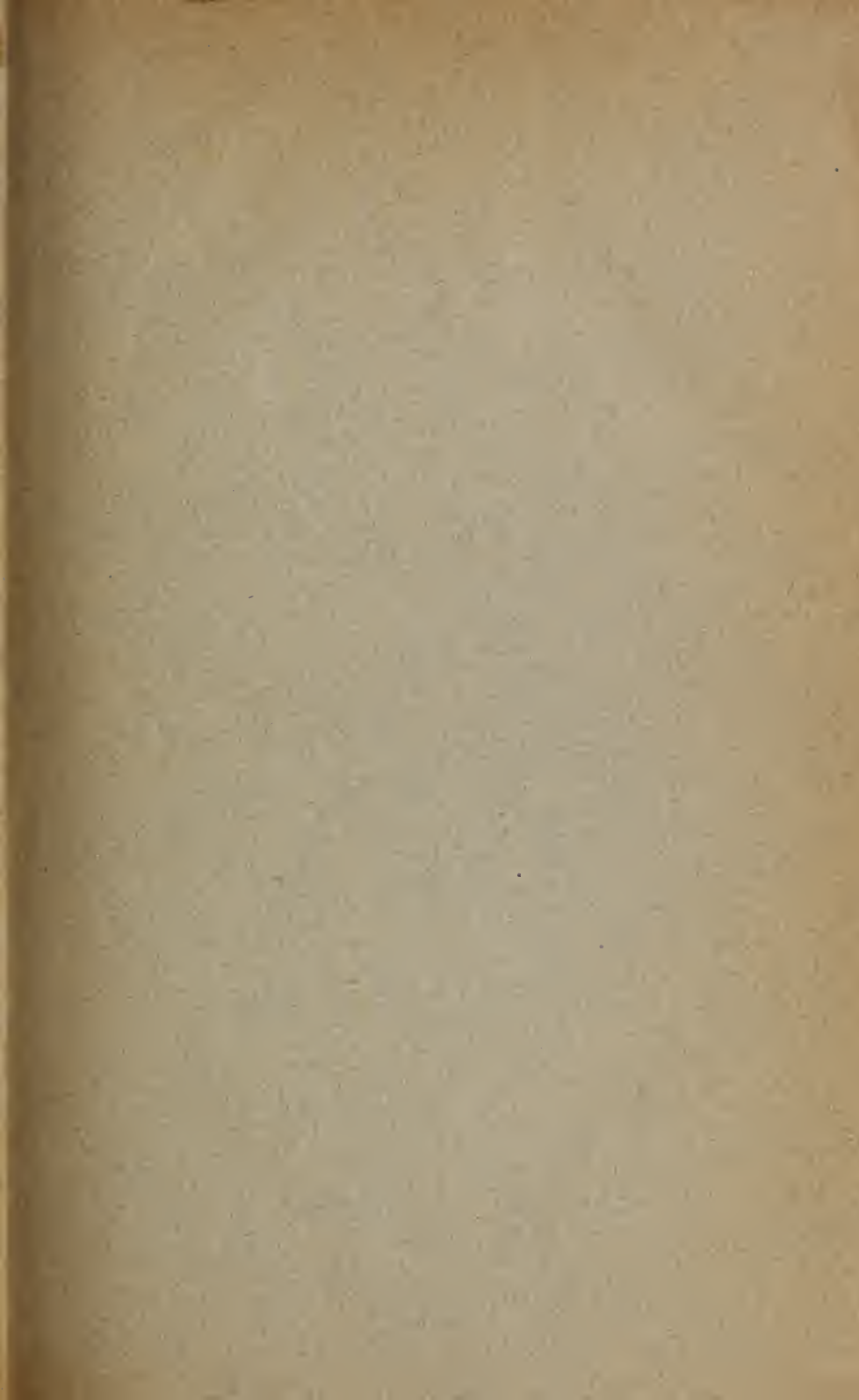


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## THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

BY JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.

Within a year or two, the world has been startled by the revelations of Livingstone and others concerning the slave-trade from Central Africa to Mohammedan Asia. The facts, indeed, were not new, but most had forgotten them, and were startled by the new exposure of them. There was a stir, and the British Government sent Sir Bartle Frere to negotiate a treaty for the suppression of this traffic. Lately, a dispatch from Bombay has announced his success. The Sultan, or Imaum, or whatever his title may be, of Muscat, has received him kindly, and made a treaty, in which he undertakes to forbid the importation of slaves into Oman; and several Sheiks on the coast of Hadramaut have made similar agreements. This is announced, as if the object were accomplished. But in fact it amounts to very little, and scarcely touches the great evil. To understand its value, we must take a short lesson in geography.

Oman, of which Muscat is the capital, is the eastern corner of Arabia, bounded on the northeast by the Persian Gulf, and on the southeast by the Indian Ocean. Next, to the southwest, is Hadramaut, where it was necessary to make treaties with several Sheiks, as the Sultan's control does not extend over them. Next, still further to the southwest, occupying the southern corner of Arabia, is Yemen, or Arabia Felix—"Araby the blest"—bounded on the southeast by the Indian Ocean, and on the southwest by the Red Sea. Northwest of Yemen, along the coast of the Red Sea, is the Hedjaz. Sir Bartle's treaties do not touch Yemen and Hedjaz, where there are ports enough for the landing of slaves, and whence, when landed,



they can be marched to all parts of Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and Persia, as has long been the custom. They may even be marched into Oman itself, and the British Government will find it very difficult to identify them, so as to secure their liberation.

The slave-trade from Central Africa to these countries has for ages followed two main routes. One is, northward, down the valleys of the Nile and its confluent, and then across some mountain ranges to Zeila, Berbera, Massowa, and other ports on the Red Sea, and thence over that sea into Yemen, or the Hedjaz. The trade by this route Sir Bartle's treaties do not touch.

The other route is to Zanzibar, on the east Coast of Africa, and thence by water across the Indian Ocean, to Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, and ports beyond, even as far as Bombay. The exportation to Bombay has been stopped by the British Government, unless some are still smuggled in by their Mohammedan subjects—a practice which it has been difficult entirely to suppress. These new treaties stipulate for its suppression at the ports of Oman and Hadramaut. And that is all. The rest is left open as before. Slaves may still be exported from Zanzibar, and carried along the Coast into the Red Sea, and landed on its eastern shore, whence they can be distributed as before stated. This change in the route is about all the effect which these treaties can produce in the trade.

The great object of Sir Bartle Frère's mission should have been to prevent the exportation of slaves from Zanzibar and its vicinity. That part of the African Coast is under the dominion of the Sultan of Muscat, with whom the treaty was made forbidding their importation into Oman. If he really and honestly intended that the traffic should cease, he would as readily have stipulated to stop the exportation from one part of his dominions as their importation into another. But he doubtless knows the difference, and intends to avail himself of it. It may be that Sir Bartle sees it, too, and intends to make further arrangements, which shall cover the whole case. But if he thinks that he has succeeded already, as the despatch seems to imply, he is mistaken. The Sultan has outwitted him completely.

If the exportation from Zanzibar and its vicinity could be stopped, it would doubtless be a benefit to some of the tribes near the Coast, from which slaves are not worth transporting by any other route. But it would probably be of little use to those of Central Africa. They would then all go by the other route, through Abessinia and across the Red Sea, as a large part of them have always gone. To prevent this, the ports on the Red Sea must be closed against the traffic. This may be done by treaties with the Powers that have dominion there, if they will make treaties. Or it may be easily done by blockade, on the ground of a natural right to prevent iniquity. British steamers are passing by the Suez Canal into the Red Sea and through it to India, and back again, continually, and this traffic crosses their path at right angles, and must be felt as an insult. In one way or another they must stop it, or the mission of Sir Bartle Frere is but very partially successful.

LATEST.—“It is said to be the intention of the English Admiralty to establish a guard and depot ship at Zanzibar, in furthering the means for the suppression of the slave-trade.”

This, if done, will amount to something; but it is doubtful how much. In 1849, the British Consul, under a treaty, prevented the trade at Zanzibar, and it went from an island a little to the south. It may be driven to that island again; or to Brava, or to Magadoxo, where Dr. Krapf, in 1853, saw twenty ships engaged in smuggling slaves. (See AFRICAN REPOSITORY, Jannary, 1850, page 8, and October, 1860, page 292.)

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#### LIBERIA METHODIST MISSION.

The work of the Liberia Conference hugs the sea-coast. Monrovia, the Capital of the Republic, is the chief point of the Conference, both as to the wealth and number of the members of our Church. About twenty miles up the St. Paul's river is Millsburg, and on the bank opposite to it White Plains, the former memorable for the long-continued and heroic labors of Ann Wilkins. Out to the east, and somewhat inland, the names of Heddington and Robertsville have a Methodist ring in them, and have been familiar to the Church as mission stations almost from the beginning of our work in Africa. They are native towns, and are yet upon the minutes as appointments. Down the sea-coast is Kwias, sometimes spelled Queahs. It was

among this tribe that a passing itinerant found an attentive hearer in a lad who followed him out of the bush into our mission school, and who afterwards took the name of New Jersey's greatest pulpit orator, an eminent Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He it was who stood in the last General Conference the one only representative of all Africa, Charles A. Pitman. With unquenchable desire for heathen work, his appointment for the present year reads thus in the minutes: "Queah Mission, Chas. A. Pitman." He has gone back to his own tribe to preach to them the saving Gospel of Jesus Christ. Louisiana, a town far down on the Coast, is within the work of the Conference, and we have an appointment or two in the still farther southwest, forming what is called the "Cape Palmas District," where our latest advices tell of revivings. The strength of the Conference is in Mesurado county, where we have some thriving appointments, such as Monrovia, New Georgia, Upper and Lower Caldwell, Millsburg, and Carysburg. Most of the work, save these and a town or two on the Coast, is "native" work.

We have thus scattered ourselves along this five hundred miles of Coast that constitute Liberia. The Conference has been a power for good on this heathen shore, a streak of light along the horizon of a sky all overcast with starless blackness. The Republic has stood a defence against the slave-trade on the Coast, and a gateway for civilization and Christianity to the interior, standing ajar till faith should push it open and enter. There, too, is a Government that the savage tribes both respect and fear, and that will be a noble backing to aggressive movements upon the thick darkness beyond. There, best of all, is a well-organized Church, and a brotherhood in the ministry of Christ that will make interior work not altogether an exile. The work we have done is the necessary antecedent of the work to be done. We insert from a letter of Bishop Roberts the following:

"Our present operations extend a distance of some three hundred and fifty or four hundred miles lengthwise, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and interior-ward some thirty miles, embraced in four districts, made up of fourteen circuits, in which there are twenty-one preaching appointments among Americo-Liberians, six established native mission stations with schools, and six appointments among the Congoes, natives, at towns severally. To these may be added preaching at natives' towns, irregular, as visiting makes opportune. We have also in active operation thirteen common schools. If to the above are added expenses for building and repairs on native stations alone; expenses for traveling, which is quite an item, it may be easily seen that eight thousand dollars appropriated to meet



general expenditures for the work is quite insufficient for healthy, vigorous, and successful operations in its several departments. The opinion seems to have obtained to no small extent that we are doing nothing for our more heathen brethren in ignorance and darkness, because we have not penetrated the jungle and gone into far distant 'regions beyond.' Such opinions are erroneous. There are thousands within a very few miles around us in daily observance of the lowest heathen customs and superstition, without the knowledge of the true God and the Saviour of mankind. The radiating influences of Christianity and civilization are spreading out from the few mission stations established, and the effects are seen in continued applications from headmen at other points and towns."

Our Board has appropriated ten thousand dollars for an Intro-African Mission, to be under the episcopal supervision of Bishop Janes. The Bishop and Secretaries will, if possible, enter the field the present year, and it may surprise the Church that men, white and colored, are at hand for the work, ready to go if sent. Let us look at the interior field nearest Liberia, to which, therefore, we feel more naturally called.

A range of mountains runs nearly parallel to the ocean shore, and about five hundred miles distant from it, stretching from Senegambia nearly to the Cape of Good Hope. At about the middle of this range it sends a branch horizontally across the continent, called the Mountains of the Moon, and north of these the range is called Kong Mountains. In spurs of these last-named mountains rise the St. Paul's, and other rivers; and on the other side of the mountains, opposite to Liberia, probably, rises the far-famed Niger.

Musardu is two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven feet above the level of the sea, with a healthful climate, and cool and limpid streams. Boporø is some five hundred and sixty-four feet above the sea, and is a barricaded town of importance, and would be a good station. Musardu is the capital of the Western Mandingoes, the most famous, most cultured, and most enterprising tribe in Western Africa.

The Bousies, both Domar and Wymars, and the Barlines, are quite advanced races. The Veys have invented an alphabet of their own, unlike any other in the world. There is more hope of people of this rank than of those well-nigh imbruted in character.

Three of the most honored and intelligent men of Liberia addressed the Society at its late annual meeting on the subject of interior-work, namely, Hon. H. W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia; Hon. J. R. Freeman, Comptroller; and Rev. J. S. Payne, an honored name in Methodism, as are also the other two. They say:

"We heartily indorse the general principles or theory of Melville Cox—a theory which the Rev. John Seys endeavored to carry out when he established the mission at Boporo among the Mandingoes, about seventy-five miles from the Coast. The early fathers of the mission, and some of their immediate successors, laid a noble foundation, which it is to be regretted was not persistently built upon. Their labors, however, furnish an important starting-point. What it is evident now we need is to go forward with the work from the settlements for the evangelization of the heathen tribes—doing the double work of reclaiming wild lands and teaching a barbarous people the arts of civilized life. And we are persuaded that each step in advance will enlarge our conception of what ought to be done and what is possible to do, and make us more and more dissatisfied with what has been done."

Bishop Roberts, in an earnest communication, indorses this plan, and pleads for greatly enlarged appropriations to the regular work. He also tells of some gracious revivals. The whole tenor of our correspondence is that the Republic of Liberia and the Church it embosoms are soon to rise to a higher destiny. May God grant it, and may Ethiopia soon open to the Gospel!—*Missionary Advocate*.

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#### LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The reports from the Liberia Conference, which held its session at Robertsport, January 29th, have come to hand. The statistics show one hundred probationers, two thousand members, forty-four local preachers; twenty-five churches, valued at \$11,975; six parsonages, valued at \$8,000; twenty-six Sunday-schools, two hundred and twenty-one officers and teachers, one thousand two hundred scholars, seven hundred and twenty-two volumes in library. The appointments of the preachers are as follows:

MONROVIA DISTRICT, *P. Gross, P. E.*—Monrovia, H. E. Fuller, J. S. Payne, H. H. Whitfield, superintendents. St. Paul's River Circuit, H. B. Capehart, J. M. Moore, O. Richards, superintendents. Millsburg and White Plains Circuit, S. J. Campbell. Carysburg Circuit, to be supplied. Queah Mission, G. J. Magruder. Heddington Mission, Hardy Ryan. Robertsport and Bendoo Mission, L. R. Roberts; one to be supplied. Marshall and Mount Olive Station, J. H. Deputie. Arthington Mission, to be supplied. Ammon's Station, to be supplied.

BASSA DISTRICT, *W. P. Kennedy, P. E.*—Buchanan Circuit, to be supplied. Bexley Circuit, J. E. Moore. Edina Circuit, to be supplied. Bassa Mission and Pangadoos Town, W. P.

Kennedy, Sen. Durbinville Native Station, W. P. Kennedy, Jun.

SINOUE DISTRICT, *C. A. Pitman, P. E.*—Greenville Circuit, C. A. Pitman. Lexington Circuit, to be supplied. Nimo Country, J. C. Lowrie. Louisiana, to be supplied.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, *D. Ware, P. E.*—Mt. Scott Circuit, Charles H. Harman. Philadelphia Station, to be supplied. Grebo Mission, Daniel Ware.

It will be seen that the Conference has an effective force of but fourteen men, though forty-four local preachers, some of them supplies on the circuits, somewhat make up for this deficiency. Great attention is evidently paid to the native work. The report of the Bishop is encouraging, revivals having occurred at many points. We rejoice to note among the active Sunday-school workers of Monrovia some of the noblest spirits of the Republic, such as Hon. H. W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury; G. Moore, Esq., and lady; Mrs. Hon. B. R. Wilson, and Mrs. Timberlake, daughter of the late Bishop Burns. Bishop Roberts, besides his episcopal duties, serves as circuit preacher at St. Paul's river. The next Conference is to be held at Clay-Ashland, January 27, 1874.—*Ibid.*

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From the Home and Foreign Journal.

**SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION IN LIBERIA.**

DEAR BROTHER: I shall hope to keep you advised in matters and things that may be profitable for the advancement of Christ's kingdom in this benighted land. It would be a task beyond my capacity to describe the pleasure your letter gave me. It came to hand a few days after my return home from a visit to the mission stations on the Junk river. I visited Rev. Herndon's station at the head of the Junk on the Bassa side; found that Brother H. had dismissed his school, and was then engaged in repairing his house of worship. He said that he had no doubt but what it would soon be wanted. I paid Rev. W. F. Gibson's church at Marshall a visit; found that in quite a prosperous condition. Brother Gibson is the missionary who was at King Zeo's. He informed me that he had just received a messenger from one of King Zeo's sons, saying that the disturbances would be soon settled, and that he would come down in a short time to carry him back. I hope this may be so.

I then visited our station at Congo Town. This is a place belonging to recaptured Africans, a very deserving people. Brethren Gibson and Tittler make them occasional visits, and break the Bread of Life to them, for which they are thankful.

I then made a visit to Taylorsville, a mission station about nine miles from Marshall and six miles from the landing, on the east side of the Junk river. This station struck me with surprise at the vast improvements made since my last visit in May. It is under the government and tuition of Sister Josephine Early. I found her busily engaged in school. This station deserves particular mention on account of the special efforts put forth by her both in erecting a school-house, mostly at her own expense, and in the building of a suitable dwelling, which the natives themselves put up, doing such work on it as they could do at one-half the usual price, which shows the deep interest taken by these people in the mission operations here. The most remarkable and interesting feature in this station is the female element. There are fifteen pupils in this school, seven of whom are girls. It is a very difficult task to obtain native girls at mission stations on this Coast. In this Sister Early has succeeded. Her skill in the native language, and her interest and zeal in the work, give her much praise and promise of very interesting results. It would be a great pity to turn these girls loose, and subject them again to the tender mercies of heathen parents.

Since August last Sister Early has been providing breadstuff for the feeding of these girls and boys from the farm cultivated by her and the children of this station. With the exception of a little hired help to do the heavy work, she has accomplished all the work at this place at her own cost, except a little outside help which I gave her in lumber and nails. She owes on all this work about one hundred dollars, which I have asked the Board to help pay her, as she is deserving encouragement.

Rev. Mr. Gibson and Brother Tittler continue to visit and preach at this station. Taylorsville school is sadly in want of elementary books. I have said much about the station, but not as much as it deserves. As soon as boys and girls are taken in this school they want an American name. Will you adopt one or two boys and girls, and send their names to Sister Early? The discipline at this place is most strictly enforced; she makes them work two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon; the balance of the time is spent in school.

I made a visit to what is called Oldfield Station, King Gray's District. Brother Underwood had charge of this station. This place is inhabited by recaptured Africans of the Congo tribe. The brother who had charge of this station died in July last; since then no appointment has been made. Brother Thomas Early (from New Georgia) makes occasional visits and breaks to them the Bread of Life. I am invited by his Excellency the President to accompany him to this place (the Oldfield) to



meet King Gray, his chiefs and headmen, to make some more permanent arrangements for the local government of this district. The Liberian Government has promised school teachers to the King. The mission and churches will supply the spiritual wants. This is a large district, and well inhabited, with plenty of room for missionary operations. We have a good many Baptists among this people.

Yours, sincerely, in Christian love,

B. P. YATES.

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#### LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.

The following letter is from Rev. J. T. Richardson, Secretary of the local Society in Liberia, which acts with and for the Missionary Union, in the general direction of the work in Africa :

*Fruit Gathered.*—By this you will learn that my undivided time is given to the glorious work of preaching and teaching the aborigines and the churches in the vicinity of this place.

On December 1, 1872, I was called to visit Clay-Ashland, for the purpose of baptizing and administering the Lord's Supper. Having just recovered from a severe attack of the rheumatism and an affection of the liver, it was thought imprudent for me to baptize; so Bro. Early, being present, baptized ten individuals, *all natives*, but one girl; one of the number being a Vey boy, who was converted—as I mentioned to you sometime ago—at Monrovia.

On the 15th of the same month, my health having considerably improved, I crossed the St. Paul's river to Caldwell, and there I baptized ten persons, one of the number being a student of the Training School.

On the 5th of January, 1873, being the Sabbath, I left Virginia for the purpose of visiting Brewerville church, a settlement five miles from the banks of the St. Paul's river. I preached to a mixed congregation, consisting of Mandingoes, Congoes, Veys, Golahs, and Americans. Such were the interesting circumstances connected with this visit, that, though feeble, I preached twice on the same day. This is a most important station. It is near Vonswah. From here to the heart of Africa is the principal thoroughfare of trade and communication, so far as Liberia is concerned. Brewerville being so near, it may be considered as the center, or the point from which future operations interior-ward are to be commenced. From Vonswah and its vicinity do the natives from the interior come to hear the Gospel preached at Brewerville. Last Sabbath, the 19th inst. I visited this station again, preached in the morning, and in the afternoon administered the Lord's Supper.

*Onward to the Interior.*—My heart's desire is interior-ward. My whole desire and ambition is to go and carry the Gospel into the interior, notwithstanding the interesting prospect on the Coast.

I informed you some months ago, that my connection with the Providence Baptist Church, as pastor, has been severed. This relief from my pastoral labors in the town of Monrovia enables me to devote so much the more of my attention to those who really need it.

My motto is, "Onward to the Interior!" For "they that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." So let us transfer our labors from the civilized settlements to the more remote and barbarous regions.

*The Training School.*—The Training School in Virginia numbers 14 students. The school is composed of various material: 5 Bassa boys, 1 Golah, 3 Congoes, and 5 Liberians. With the exception of 3, all are members of the Church. The former teacher of the Training School, being in ill health, has resigned his position, and his place has been filled by Robert Richardson, a recent graduate of the Liberia College. His examination being satisfactory and approved by the professors and the examiners, our committee saw proper to appoint him as teacher of the Training School, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, until further orders and instructions from the Board.—*Baptist Missionary Magazine.*

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#### A NEW BISHOP FOR LIBERIA.

The consecration of the Rev. John G. Auer, D. D., as Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, took place on Thursday, April 17th, in St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C. The venerable Bishop Smith of Kentucky, as President of the House of Bishops, conducted the services, assisted by Bishops Lee of Delaware, Johns of Virginia, Pinckney of Maryland, Payne late of Cape Palmas, and Armitage of Wisconsin, together with Drs. Watkins of Washington, Williams of Georgetown, Haight and Potter of New York, Nicholson of Newark, Grammer of Baltimore, and Rev. Mr. Atkins, Rector of St. John's. The occasion was one of deep interest, and drew together a large audience of the laity, many of whom, from the infrequency of such services at the South, had never before witnessed the consecration of a Bishop.

Dr. Auer, who had only recently arrived from Germany, where he had been spending a brief vacation, looked more vigorous and stalwart than when last in the United States. He was presented for consecration by his predecessor in the African Episcopate, Bishop Payne, and Bishop Pinckney, of the

Diocese of Maryland. Bishop Armitage preached the sermon, and rarely has the evangelization of Africa been more tenderly, more eloquently, or more effectively presented: the unflagging attention and occasional deep emotion of the audience bearing witness to the interest it aroused.

In the evening a Missionary meeting was held in Christ Church, Georgetown, at which, to another large and interested audience, the newly consecrated Bishop gave an account, at once amusing, instructive, and affecting, of his field, his work, his plans, and purposes. He thinks his field has improved much more beneath his labors and those of his predecessors and co-workers than many have been willing to imagine. His work of instruction, evangelization, and civilization was detailed, and showed an immense amount accomplished. And then came his plans and purposes, looking to a far greater breadth of field, to a far wider sweep of labor, and to a far more perfect introduction of the arts of life.—*Episcopal Register*.

#### FRENCH BASUTO MISSIONS.

BY MRS. K. C. LINDLEY.

Some brave and good men and women, who with all the grace and charm of the French people, mingle the courage and perseverance necessary to a life of trial and labor, have made their homes among the Basutos of Southern Africa; and in that far-off and lonely region they are working with great effect. Some of these men remind me of the Brothers Monod of Paris, so well known in this country, or of Cesar Malan, whose home in Geneva has been visited by many an American. His noble face and look as well as his books are not easily forgotten. Had many of these Basuto missionaries settled as pastors in their own land, they would have been distinguished and well known. But their home is far away, and their life-work is hidden from the world, in the dark interior of Southern Africa.

There is a peculiar gentleness and politeness about these men which have, I think, given them a special influence over those Africans, and fitted them peculiarly to win their affection. Among the missionaries of various nations in that region, however much as some may be respected, I am sure none are loved as the French missionaries are. It would seem that no mark of affection is too strong to show them, no expression of love and admiration too earnest to apply to their "fathers," as the natives call them.

These missionaries are sent out and have been supported by the "Evangelical Missionary Society of Paris." The first of their number arrived in South Africa about the year 1830.

After traveling some distance, they found a place which they considered favorable for their work, but their hopes were soon crushed by the threats and menaces of the great Zulu chief Moselekatze.

The Zulus live on the Coast, and among them the missionaries of our "American Board" have been working for years. The early history of the Zulus, as far back as it is known, is a record of wars and bloodshed, and after one great battle, Moselekatze took part of the Zulu tribe with him into the interior, many hundred miles from their homes and their own land. Here he held a reign of terror over black and white, till his death a year or two since. He drove the American missionaries from his territory many years ago, and at the time of which I am speaking, the French missionaries found they could not remain in his neighborhood. Many black people removed with them in fear of their lives, until they were beyond the reach of this terrible chief.

The chief of the Basutos was a great man, and for a savage a wise man. He was weary of war and plunder, in which he was almost always the losing party. A native who had lived in the region of some English missionaries to the south of Basuto-land, told him that if he could get a "praying man," he would prosper and be at peace. Moshesh, after making various attempts to obtain a missionary, finally sent down a large number of cattle "to buy one." His perseverance obtained for him what he wanted, although of course his cattle were refused.

The French missionaries made one station after another in Basuto-land, and always received from the chief Moshesh all the favor and kindness that could be desired. He died a short time ago, and though he never abandoned heathenism and its customs, his children were taught, and are many of them civilized.—*Christian Weekly*.

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#### THE TIMBO EXPEDITION.

We are glad to be able to report that the Timbo Expedition party returned to Sierra Leone on Saturday, March 8, in excellent health. The journey to and from Timbo was performed within sixty-three days—a comparatively short time. The several kings and chiefs through whose countries they passed did not impose the usual delays and attendant ceremonies. This was a fortunate thing for the expedition. The King of Timbo received Mr. Blyden very warmly, and very readily entered into a treaty with our Government, for preserving and increasing commercial and other relations. He was preparing to go to a war when Mr. Blyden met him. The



war is undertaken by himself and other Kings, for the purpose of suppressing the Hooboos, who for more than thirty years have disturbed the peace of the country, and rendered life and property generally insecure. The expedition left 15,000 cavalry and infantry of the King of Timbo preparing for a campaign, and most eager for a fight against sinners, as they termed them. Three or four times that number was expected soon to join them. The King said he would give himself no rest, till even a child should be able to travel in safety from Timbo to Sierra Leone. He has only but recently come to the throne—*The Negro*.

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#### FAILURE OF THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.

Advices from Zanzibar announce the failure of the proposed new treaty to suppress the horrible slave-trade. Impelled by the earnest representations of the illustrious Livingstone—written from the depths of his sufferings in Middle Africa—England made a noble offer to the petty Sultan of Zanzibar. She sent Sir Bartle Frere to tell him that she would assume and pay the annual subsidy, for which he is now bound to the Imaum of Mustat, guarantee his own sovereignty, and give him her armed help, if he would make a new treaty, prohibiting the slave-trade in his dominions. That traffic is at present sanctioned by the treaty of 1845; and Zanzibar (the town) is the chief port through which hundreds of thousands of Africans are passed on their way to slavery and death. This great work follows, logically, upon Livingstone's explorations. He did not go into the centre of Africa, at the risk of his life, and endure all those years of sickness, and manifold hardships, solely to look up Ptolemy's four fountains. Geographical discovery is but one of his objects: his great aim is to carry Christianity and civilization into new regions. The deeper he penetrated into the wilderness, the more he became impressed with the extent and the accursed influence of the slave-trade.

To arrest the wholesale work of destruction at this juncture was the design of Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar. England had hoped that the Sultan would consent to her terms. His only excuse for not stopping the slave-trade himself, by barring its exit through his ports, was, that he was obliged from that source to earn the revenue for paying a subsidy to the Imaum of Muscat. England struck out that specious plea, by offering to assume the payment and secure him on his mimic throne, and to enforce, by her own arms, his prohibition of the trade. When Sir Bartle Frere appears before him now, he finds new reasons for declining England's propo-

sition. His dominions would suffer, commercially and financially, if the supply of slave-labor were cut off. Slavery is sanctioned by the Mohammedan religion and by ancient custom, and to abolish the trade in slaves would lead to insurrection. Finally, no confidence could be placed in new treaties. Such are some of the reasons assigned by this miniature despot for throwing himself across the track of civilization, and defying the opinion of the world. It is possible that the Sultan of Zanzibar may be looking for a higher bid from England, and that the great work may yet be peacefully consummated through a treaty. But whether the Sultan consents or not, the slave-trade, which is blighting Africa, must be suppressed.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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#### COMMERCIAL AFRICA.

The leading question discussed in the last number of the *Geographischen Mittheilungen* is that of African discovery. Among the correspondence opened on the subject and the geographical information elicited by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, who has advocated for some time the systematic exploration of the Congo region, the most important are the letters of Mr. Fricke, a German trader of Porto, whose dealings with Western and Eastern Africa are very extensive, reaching far into the unknown interior of the continent. From these letters it appears that our commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa extends further than indicated by our geographies and maps. The commercial relations established by this trader extend westward as far as Cassanga and Cuanga, one of the Congo's confluent, and eastward to the Zumbo and beyond—regions scarcely in geographical circles. Zumbo, which is set down on the map as a ruin, was rebuilt by the Portuguese as early as 1661, and a brisk trade is thence being carried on with the interior. It is called a city, and two traders of Fricke's acquaintance, Ferrez and Correia, have passed six years there, and nineteen in the adjacent region. These experienced men, as well as Fricke himself, are of the opinion that more might be accomplished in the interior through the aid of the traders than Livingstone has thus far effected, and that the next visit of exploration should have rather a mercantile than a consular or missionary character. It is worthy of note that English goods go by land, via Zanzibar, as far as Zumbo; also that Ferrez and Correia have ascertained the existence of a river in Gazembie which flows to Angola—a new proof of the identity of Livingstone's Lualaba with the Congo.

As regards the route for the expedition, the southern, via Golungo, Alto, Melange, and Cassange, is recommended, it being protected for at least three hundred marine miles by

Portuguese posts. The northern route, between the mouth of the Zaire and the fifth degree of south latitude, is, as Fricke writes, dangerous on account of its climate, while the natives are more hostile than those who live further south. According to Captain Burton another good starting-point is Loango Bay, somewhat north of the fifth degree of south latitude.

The English expedition under Lieutenant W. J. Grandy has already left Liverpool. The purpose of the expedition is to reach the Congo (via Loando to San Salvador) at its furthest point above the falls, and so to avoid the hostile races on the lower Congo; then ascend the stream in one or two large native boats to the place visited by Livingstone, whom it was expected to meet before the close of the year. While the Grandy expedition is doing this, a second expedition, under Lieutenant Cameron and Dr. Dillon, connected with the mission of Sir Bartle Frere, will leave Zanzibar for the interior, also in the hope of meeting Livingstone, while making independent discoveries.

To explore the Congo region, as well as to methodically supplement our knowledge of the interior, the geographers of Germany organized an "African Society" in January last, to which considerable sums have been contributed. The first expedition to be sent out will make the Loango Coast the basis of operations, and be commanded by Dr. Gussfeldt, the mathematician of the Berlin Astronomical Observatory. The route proposed from Loango eastward agrees with the object contemplated by the English expedition.

The greatest drawback the explorers encounter in equatorial Africa is the necessity of using men as carriers. Were it practicable to employ young elephants for this service half the difficulties would vanish. If the English shipped elephants from India for their Abessinian expedition, and make them carry the heavy baggage and cannon over Alpine heights, there is no reason why these docile animals should not be used in a similar way farther south. Dr. Petermann very warmly urges the experiment to be tried in Africa at the earliest possible opportunity. The casual thinker is in the habit of estimating altogether too lightly the value of these efforts to explore the unknown portions of the earth, and bring them to the view of the civilized world. The result to science and to commerce, by the opening up of the heart of this great unknown region of one of the richest and most luxuriant quarters of the globe, can hardly be overrated. Even to the most selfish man of business these expeditions of exploration have an interest to be finally appreciated in the familiar guise of dollars and cents.—*Chicago Inner-Ocean.*

## WHO WILL ANSWER?

BY MRS. L. T. GUERNSEY.

Shall the stream resign its motion,  
 And the ponderous wheel its power,—  
 Shall the sea in dying murmurs  
 Bid her breakers leave the shore,  
 And her scattered wrecks be sounding  
 Funeral dirges evermore,—  
 All because the little streamlet  
 Stops to dally with the flower?

Shall the brighest harvest perish,  
 With the reaper and the sower,—  
 Shall the cry of want and sorrow,  
 Echoing from door to door,  
 Make our earth in desolation  
 Vainly mourn its natal hour,  
 While the clouds in grandeur rolling,  
 Mockingly withhold the shower?

Shall the River of Salvation,  
 Bearing on its waters bright  
 Freighted barks to every nation,  
 Freighted rich with love and light,—  
 Cease its ever onward flowing,  
 Wreck its barks along the strand,  
 Just because the mission brooklets  
 Stop to play with golden sands?

Shall the Lord's ungathered harvests,  
 Wither 'neath a scorching sun—  
 Shall His scattered, toil-worn reapers  
 Find their night ere day is done?—  
 Shall earth's darkened sons and daughters  
 Sink beneath their weight of woe,  
 While we chant in gorgeous temples  
 Our Te Deums as they go?

While from mountain unto valley  
 Fainting souls for succor call,  
 Shall we count our hoarded treasures,—  
 Give to "moth and rust" our all?  
 While the vineyard call makes vocal  
 Gray of morn and hush of even,  
 Shall we, lured by siren voices,  
 Squander time and forfeit heaven?

Saviour, from thy throne in glory,  
 Look upon us in our sin;  
 Tell again redemption's story,  
 Bid us take the wonder in,—  
 Till our hearts shall joy to tell it,  
 Till our faith shall grasp the word,  
 Till no more our feet shall falter,  
 Till the earth shall know the Lord.

[Heathen Women's Friend.]



## ARMED EXPLORATION.

Winwood Reade, writing in the London *Athenæum*, says:—As African exploration is being pursued with as much energy as ever in this country, and as Germany has entered the lists, it may be useful to point out a fallacy, which is all the more dangerous because it is one to which explorers themselves are frequently inclined. I mean the policy of armed exploration.

When a traveller in Africa is detained against his will for weeks, or even months, at the court of some petty and barbarous chief, he often thinks to himself, "If I had but fifty good men and true, I would soon be a free man." And when he returns to England he is apt to declare that he will never travel in Africa again unless he is able to fight his way. Mungo Park, the first great African explorer, started from the Gambia for the Niger. On his way he was captured and robbed by the Moors, who are white men like ourselves. Escaping from these, he entered the Negro country, and although he had nothing of value except the brass buttons on his coat, he was able to reach the Niger, to travel down its banks for some distance, and to return to the Gambia, subsisting all that time on the charity of the blacks. Yet he believed in armed exploration. He started again from the Coast with forty European soldiers, and not a man returned home. The next case is that of Richard Lander. He travelled with Clapperton, as his servant, to Sockatoo, in the heart of the Soudan; there his master died, and he returned in safety to the Coast. He went again with his brother from Badagry to Boussa, and travelled down the Niger to the sea. He was made a prisoner, and treated badly enough: still his life was not threatened. Lastly, he joined a steamer expedition, which forced its way up the Niger, in defiance of the natives, and Lander was killed. Again, the Baron Von der Decken travelled in East Africa with success, and ascended the mountain Killimandjaro. He went out again with a steamer expedition, and attempted to force his way up the rivers of the Coast, and he also came to a violent end. There is not a single instance on record of armed exploration obtaining success.

Caillie was successful: he travelled in disguise. Barth was successful: he placed himself in the power of the natives. The gigantic journeys of Livingstone were those of a defenceless, unprotected man. Burton and Speke, and afterwards Speke and Grant, opened up new roads, by patiently enduring the delays and vexations and black-mailing of African chiefs. I therefore venture to assert, that all attempts to fight a way into the unknown regions will be attended with bloodshed and disaster, not only for those who make the attempt, but for

those who follow in the path of such expeditions. Blood feuds descend from generation to generation, and whenever a savage has been killed by a white man, his clan or tribe will murder in return the first white man who comes within their power. Thus Mungo Park shot people on the banks of the Niger, near Timbuctoo, as he sailed down the river, and Major Laing, (as Barth ascertained) was killed in revenge.

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#### AN AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

BY T. S. MALCOM.

In the year 1852, Melford D. Herndon and his brothers, Solomon and Robert, were emancipated by the will of James Herndon, of Simpson county, Kentucky. The three brothers embarked for Liberia in 1854. Although Melford had been a slave for forty years in Kentucky, he entered a mission school, called "Day's Hope," at Monrovia. He learned to write and made progress in his studies. With earnest zeal for the salvation of the souls of native Africans, he went as a missionary and located among the Bassa people, not far from Marshall, on Junk river. When the war in America commenced his salary stopped, but he did not cease his missionary labors. He visited the United States, and his honest perseverance gained friends and money for his Bassa mission. When emancipation was secured, he came across the ocean again and secured further aid for his mission, and also sought out his two motherless sons, taking them with him to Liberia. In a letter dated Herndonville, March 10, 1873, he states that Rev. Mr. Dillon is about sending ten students, some of whom are Liberians, and some of whom are native Africans, to Lincoln University, near Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, to be educated. Mr. Herndon expresses a desire to make another visit, and to bring over with him some native Africans, to place them in school and fit them for usefulness among their heathen kindred. When will the African Methodist Episcopal Church send a missionary to Africa? Whole nations are open to the heralds of salvation. Who will be the first one to proclaim the good news in Africa, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners?—*Christian Recorder*.

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#### OPENINGS IN THE INTERIOR.

Rev. Alfred F. Russell, Missionary of the Episcopal Board and rector of Grace church, Clay-Asbland, Liberia, thus presents, in a letter dated January 27, the Christian civilizing influence of that Republic on the natives, and an inviting opening for missions and settlement on the interior table-lands:

"King Gilla Somer, head King of the Golab country, still a young man, visited Liberia and the President this month. This interesting man has from five to ten thousand people under his jurisdiction. I lived in his father's towns, one hundred and seventy-five miles from Monrovia, four years: he lived in my family eighteen years. He can read, write, etc., and was once a vestryman in Grace church, Clay-Ashland. Since he came to the kingdom he has removed back to his country, fallen, I fear, into heathenism, but ardently begs for a missionary—a 'God-man, that will mind his own God-palaver,' and 'learn my people religion of Jesus Christ.' He offers ample protection to the missionary, will observe the Sabbath, do all he can to get his people to attend services, give every facility in his power to have the children go to school, (as his father did before him,) and will give three thousand acres of land, and more if required, to the use of the Mission, with proper writings for the same. Gon Jay, his principal town, is much farther out than Bopora, is on the banks of the St. Paul's river, one hundred and seventy-five miles interior, and communication open and free and safe. King Gilla Somer designs to do what he promises; and I was as well treated and respected in his father's town as in Monrovia, and have visited my old stations, before and since the Golabs have been under his jurisdiction, with the same tendered respect. My son and son-in-law are now on a visit to his towns."

A letter from Rev. Albert Bushnell, under date of February 26, mentions that the river Ogobai, which empties near Cape Lopez, has recently been traversed for nearly three hundred miles by traders, and it is found to open up a fine country, peopled by friendly tribes. A young Scotchman has decided to locate at some point interior for the purposes of trade; and, being friendly to the mission cause, has invited the commencement of mission work at the station to which he goes. A son of one of the inland chiefs has visited Gaboon, and has stated to Mr. Bushnell that his people are anxious that missionaries shall be established among them. And he thinks that some of the youth of his tribe will be sent to Gaboon to be educated. Should all these good indications prove to be well founded, they are a worthy subject of thanksgiving and of new hope and confidence for the future. It is all the more hopeful, in view of the fact that a company of explorers have gone up the Congo for the purpose of finding Livingstone. Should communication be opened between the Congo and the lake country, a new era may be at hand for the cause of African Missions.



## LEGISLATURE OF LIBERIA.

The *Republican* for February furnishes the following titles and abstracts of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirteenth Legislature of Liberia, 1872-3:

## HOUSE BILLS.

*No. 1.*—An act making appropriations for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1873. The fiscal year ending 30th September causing many appropriations to be exhausted before the regular annual appropriation bill passed at the session commencing in December, this bill is passed to meet the deficit.

*No. 2.*—A joint address, removing Judge Jacob J. Ross, of the Sinoe County Court of Quarter Sessions. Judge Ross, in violation of law, peremptorily refused to obey a writ of mandamus and supersedeas issued by the Chief Justice, moving up for review a cause which he had adjudged in the County Court. For this he was removed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

*No. 3.*—Amendatory act to an act incorporating Palm Grove Cemetery in Monrovia: granting the original founders of the Cemetery, C. B. Dunbar, W. M. Davis, and H. W. Dennis, exclusive right to share in the profits arising from the sale of burial plots.

*No. 4.*—Joint resolution ordering printed two hundred copies of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report.

*No. 5.*—Act encouraging agriculture: giving a bounty of five dollars to every planter-out of one thousand coffee trees.

*No. 6.*—Resolution authorizing the demanding of redress for robberies and plunders committed by Niffou (Kroo) native tribes on Liberian boats along the Coast.

*No. 7.*—Resolution authorizing the President to visit England, to endeavor an adjustment of all open questions between this and the English Government, and to effect a definite settlement of the 7 per cent. loan, as contracted in England during the Royle Administration in 1870.

*No. 8.*—Resolution for destroying the defaced and worn-out currency now in Treasury, redeemed checks, debentures, &c.

*No. 9.*—Act granting the adoption, by J. M. Moore, Sr., of J. M. Moore, a natural son of Dr. J. M. Moore, Jr., deceased.

*No. 10.*—Act disposing of the balance of merchandise that came to Government as a part of the 7 per cent. loan. One half of the merchandise is to be sold, the other half to be used, in kind, toward the erection of bridges, roads, &c.

*No. 11.*—Act supplementary and amendatory to an act creating the Treasury Department, &c. Two new bureaus, viz, Auditor and Register, are created, tenure during good behaviour, salary \$700 per annum each. Auditor to see to the



legality, form, &c., of bills against Government; has charge of the general disbursing officers,—as Treasurer, Sub-Treasurers, &c., and disbursements generally. All reports of such officers to be made direct to the Auditor. All bills for Montserrado County must be approved by him. The Register to keep the general books of Government, the official accounts of all accounting officers, countersign and record all warrants for the paying out of money by the Government, &c.

No. 12.—Resolution repealing the charter of the City of Buchanan.

No. 13.—Act divorcing sundry citizens.

No. 14.—Resolution giving an annual pension to Alexander Stubbenfield; eye-sight completely lost while firing a national salute at Buchanan, Grand Bassa.

No. 15.—Act granting L. K. Crocker, a Christian native, of Little Bassa, 300 acres of land: for the use of himself and tribe.

No. 16.—Resolution providing for a prison keeper.

No. 17.—Act amendatory to the general divorce act. All cases of divorce must go into courts of law: no more petitioning of Legislature.

No. 18.—Act modifying the tonnage laws. Foreign vessels touching at only one Liberian port to pay ten cents per ton instead of fifty cents, as heretofore.

No. 19.—Resolution granting the citizens of Carysburg certain rifles and ammunition from the Government stores in Monrovia.

No. 20.—Act organizing a Board of Trade, so as to place our trading intercourse with the aborigines more directly under the management of the Government.

No. 21.—Act providing for Shipping Masters, to regulate the shipping and carrying, for service abroad, of the Kroomen and natives of the country generally.

No. 22.—General appropriation bill, appropriating \$149,976 40 for the expenses of Government during the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1872, and to end September 30, 1873.

#### SENATE BILLS.

No. 1.—Act incorporating Trinity church of Monrovia.

No. 2.—Act pensioning Geo. Smith, of Millsburg, wounded in the Bassa war: \$40 per annum.

No. 3.—Act making lawful deeds given in exchange for lands in Maryland County.

No. 4.—Resolution (joint) removing Superintendents Preston of Bassa and Brooks, of Sinoe County, from office by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature: malfeasance in office.

No. 5.—Resolution restoring Whitmore and Hines, of Sinoe County, to citizenship.

No. 6.—Resolution making an appropriation to explore the region of the reported burning mountain near Finley, Bassa County; amount \$400.

No. 7.—Resolution regulating the pay, &c., of the Vice President during the absence of the President from the country: pay the same as President's salary, and grant of incidental expenses of Executive in proportion.

No. 8.—Act providing for pay of bills and claims against the Government not already passed on by Commissioners of last year: such bills to now pass the Auditor of the Treasury.

No. 9.—The location and erection of "Mills's Monument," in the settlement of Millsburg, St. Paul's river.

No. 10.—Act declaring certain articles duty free: shooks and empty casks, empty bags, hoop-iron, rivets, flagging.

No. 11.—Resolution relieving John Marshall, of Maryland County, of amount decreed against him in favor of the Government in action of debt, 1865.

## RENOMINATION OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

### HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

MONROVIA, *February 11, 1873.*

GENTLEMEN: I have before me your letter of the 5th inst., communicating "that at the National Convention of the Constitutional Republican Party, held on the preceding day at Clay-Ashland, I was unanimously renominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic of Liberia, at the ensuing biennial election, to take place in May of this year."

In reply, I beg to express sincere thanks to my fellow-citizens of the Convention for the confidence they repose in me to discharge faithfully the high and responsible duties of the office to which they would call me. I accept the nomination, and should my fellow-citizens in other parts of the Republic concur in the nomination, and I should be returned to the Presidency in May next, I shall not fail, D. V., to do all in my power to advance the best interests of our common country.

Please accept, gentlemen, assurances of my high appreciation of the kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to convey to me the confiding sentiments of the Convention you represent.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Hon. D. F. WILSON, Maryland County; Hon. C. L. PARSONS, Sinoe County; J. E. MOORE, Esq., Montserrado County, Committee of the Convention.

## LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

**EXPORT OF COFFEE.**—In agricultural circles we are characterized by an increasing activity in the gathering of coffee, ginger, and arrow-root. The export of coffee up to our going to press, from this port, may be set down at 20,000 pounds. Of this by far the greater portion is now sea-borne, per bark "Thomas Pope," for the United States. There is a fair quantity ready for shipment to England, Hamburg, and Holland. The brig "Example" will also take about 15,000 pounds to Boston. Ginger and arrow-root go principally to England.

**POLITICAL MATTERS.**—The general spirit seems to be to let things go smoothly on as they have recently done, and to give the country rest from political turmoils. Thus Roberts and Gardner have been renominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and since no one seems able to bring forward any tenable principles upon which to upset this general position, there seems to be no disposition to go into opposition, for the mere sake of opposition. Personal piques and ambition, if any such exist, have not been considered enough to embroil the country into a fierce political battle, with its attendant evils.

**A NEW MARKET HOUSE.**—A new and commendable spirit seems to have seized on our city fathers, under the energetic guidance of Mayor Nelson, and Chairman of the City Council J. W. Hilton. Our City Cemetery never was in a cleaner and more respectable looking condition, and the foundation has been dug out and wharf commenced for a new market-house, to be erected on the water-side, between the store of the McGills and W. A. Johnson's property. Increasing vigilance, too, seems to mark the dealing with city affairs generally, and especially the preservation of peace and order.

**MEN-OF-WAR AT MONROVIA.**—On the 6th inst. arrived the French war steamer "Le Curieux," Commander Bismard. Salutes were exchanged. On the 8th inst. the Spanish man-of-war "Sigera," Commander Don Pedro Ossay Giraldo. On the 22d inst. United States sloop-of-war "Plymouth," Captain Shufeldt. Salutes were exchanged. We forgot to mention the arrival also of the British man-of-war "Bittern," Commander Stevens, and "Druid," Commander Nelson. The commanders and general officers took a ride up the St. Paul's river, with President Roberts, Secretary Dennis, Attorney General Davis, and General Yates.

**PERSONAL.**—Mrs. RUSSELL, wife of Rev. A. F. Russell, rector of Grace Church, Clay-Ashland, returned in the bark "Thomas Pope" from New York. Mrs. R. has spent eighteen months in America, and returns home much improved in health. Hon.

E. A. POTTER leaves by the earliest opportunity for America, where business connected with family landed property calls him. Commander SHUFELDT and officers of the United States frigate "Plymouth" dined on the 25th instant with President Roberts and Cabinet. Comptroller JOHN R. FREEMAN has returned from a few days' visit to his home in Carysburg. W. H. LYNCH has accepted the office of Auditor in the Treasury Department. He has, therefore, declined to run as a member of the House of Representatives, which position he filled during the present Roberts administration, and had been renominated for the coming term.

BURNING OF TRINITY CHURCH.—Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. G. W. Gibson's, in this city, was accidentally set on fire on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and was destroyed, only leaving the rock walls standing. The organ, desk, pulpit, and some of the pews were saved. The building took fire from the burning of bush on the adjoining lot. Efforts are being made to rebuild the church.—*The Republican*, March, 1873.

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#### ROADS TO THE INTERIOR.

It is a truth, to which the Liberian people and Government can no longer shut their eyes, that the best policy now will be to turn their attention, in a greater degree than heretofore, toward developing the interior country, especially that lying to the north and northeast of us.

The rich trade of these countries, the higher and healthier upland regions, the need of a bringing in of those inhabitants who are unquestionably of more tractable minds and industrious habits than our Coast tribes, to aid us in upbuilding Christianity and civilization in this country, all are solid inducements for us to begin in earnest the work of forming a greater connection with our interior regions. It is a work that must be done.

The first question that meets us on this subject is that of roads to the interior. As has been well intimated, it is no use to go into this business with a too cautious and meagre plan. Something adequate to the end sought must be at once inaugurated.

A half century is long enough to have skirted the Coast and to endeavor to wring out of it a nation's support. A half century, too, is long enough to have presumed to build up a nation on a reserve and exclusive policy. We are not everybody, and we can't do everything of ourselves. We can, too, in this world of plenty of means, high philanthropy, and earnest



looking after gains, find those who, after all, will, for some or the other, or all combined of these reasons, aid us in good undertakings, and who will not, rest assured, want in payment our bodies or our country, as many seem so much to dread.

A turnpike road, then, to the interior of us, taking the route that on examination may be found the most practical to reach Musardu, or any point in the populous Mandingo, Pessy or Barline countries, we assert, is no vain and foolish idea. The right of way is no object to attain: the natives would welcome us: labor is alike easy to obtain. As to the whole question of expense, we don't think it would cost more to reach some such point as we have hinted at above than the amount of money that is hopelessly sunk in the course of at furthest three years in the ruinous Coast-trusting trade system that Liberians now practice. It is no use to endeavor to enumerate the benefits such a road would be to this country.

Among one of the chief blessings it would bestow on all Africa would be that of affording the Missionaries of the Gospel a sure, cheap, and ready communication with the interior tribes. It is not possible now, unless some such communication is opened up, for Missionaries to go any distance in the interior, removed from what of chances of communicating with their homes the Coast of Liberia does afford.

In such an undertaking, to permanently penetrate the interior with at least one good, safe, and sure roadway, it is reasonable to believe that we could get the different Missionary Societies abroad, who stand anxious to go into the interior, to aid us as far as allowable. We believe that liberal friends, of enlarged views, will not permit our road to fail for want of money.

Had we the ear of the President, who is soon going abroad in the general interest of the country, we would whisper to him: Do try and see if you cannot manage in some way to create, among some abroad, enthusiasm enough to go with us into this plan of practically opening up our interior. You can safely show them, aside from any mere philanthropic arguments; that the business "will pay"—handsomely pay.

The cattle, hides, ivory, cotton, gold, fibres, palm-oil, and African marketable articles generally, that will be opened up in trade will pay; whilst the cultivation of coffee, sugar-cane, ginger, arrow-root, and such like might be introduced among these regions the same as has been done in the East Indies and other countries, and thus the capital invested be made to yield untold profits.—*The Republican, March, 1873.*

**COLONIZING AFRICA.**

When the American Colonization Society was devised and put in operation, a prominent object was to have opened up a place where many who were then in slavery in this country might have a home and freedom, with good opportunities of making desirable advancement in life. In a much later day, a favorite idea with many has been that there might be a place where the colored people could have every opportunity of improvement in social and civil elevation, without having to contend with the prejudices which exist in the minds of many in regard to them. And another object still with many, in forming this Society, was, that there might thus be placed on the Coast of Africa a nation or country whose Government, institutions and influence would all be of the most useful character to the tribes and multitudes in the interior, that might in some measure be brought under their influence.

Accordingly, with more or less of all these objects in view, a large section of country, on the Western Coast, was selected, named Liberia, or the Country of the Free, and nursed as far as might be into a Republic, with schools, a college, churches, printing presses, and a large round of the means of commerce, agriculture and trade, with opportunities and incentives to endeavor to exert a wholesome and elevating influence upon the inhabitants of the interior and adjoining districts. In various ways, and to a considerable extent, it is believed good has thus resulted.—*Christian Instructor*.

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**AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**

Whatever may have been the opinions of some, in former times, in relation to the work in which this Society is engaged, there can be, we think, but one view taken of it or its work by candid minds now.

It is found that there are many among the colored people of our country who desire to go to, and take up their abode in, the land of their fathers. Of these are some of the different professions, and a very large proportion of the whole number are professed Christians. The emigration of such to Liberia must be a benefit to Africa. Making all necessary allowance for the imperfection of human nature, such emigrants must be a blessing to any community with which they may become connected.

Unfortunately, in the case of many who desire to go to Liberia, they are poor, and unable to defray the expense of going there. This Society is designed to help such. Since its organization in 1820 it has sent out some *fifteen thousand* emigrants.

It has more applications for aid in emigrating to Africa than ever before; the last company of one hundred and fifty sent out having been selected from about three thousand voluntarily offering themselves. Great care is taken to choose only the best class of colored persons to send to Liberia.

The Republic has some twenty-three thousand eight hundred square miles, and six hundred thousand inhabitants. It has been a self-governing nation for a quarter of a century past. It has churches of different denominations, schools, and a college. The mechanical, mercantile, agricultural, and professional pursuits which we find in this country are found there. Six Missionary Societies have missions there, and many native Africans have been brought into the settlements and Christianized. The slave-trade has been destroyed by its efforts on a line of six hundred miles of sea-coast, and much is being done to put an end to this inhuman traffic. It is certain that the prosperity of Liberia will strongly tend to the civilization of Africa, and hasten the approach of the day when "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."

We are aware that there are many objects claiming the sympathy and aid of the benevolent. Among them this is not the least. It may not so strongly appeal to the feelings as some others; but a broad contemplation of the agencies employed for the benefit of our race will not fail to pronounce this one as of prime importance. We wish this Society could be put in possession of ample funds with which to do the great work it is aiming to accomplish.—*Watchman and Reflector*.

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#### INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

Seldom has more gratifying intelligence of the improved condition and cheering prospects of Liberia been received than is contained in letters which lately reached this office. Increased quantities of ginger, arrow-root, sugar, and coffee had been raised and gathered, while of the latter 360 bags had been shipped by the "Thomas Pope" for New York, and 15,000 pounds by the "Example" for Boston.

The last emigrants are reported to be well. They are unusually industrious and are making progress. Some are said to be planting and others hoeing their lands, and a goodly number are erecting comfortable houses for themselves and families.

Since the first of January, two schools have been in operation at Arthington, one with larger and more advanced scholars,

and a school is also open at Brewerville, at the expense of the American Colonization Society.

The general election passed off quietly and with but little excitement on the 6th of May, when Hon. Joseph J. Roberts was re-elected President for two years from next January, carrying Montserrado county by a majority of 472, and Grand Bassa county by a unanimous vote. Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, the present incumbent, had no opposition for Vice President. The candidates on the Administration or Constitutional Republican ticket for the Legislature were generally successful.

President Roberts was to embark on the English mail steamer from Monrovia May 16, for Liverpool, to adjust some complications connected with the Liberian loan of £100,000 lately negotiated in London, and to arrange a long-disputed question with the British Government as to the Northwest Boundary of Liberia. He expected to be absent about three months.

Several national vessels recently visited Monrovia and were received with becoming honors, and their principal officers entertained at public dinners and escorted on a visit up the St. Paul's river, viz: French steamer *Le Curieux*, Spanish man-of-war *Sigera*, United States ship *Plymouth*, and the British men-of-war *Bittern* and *Druid*.

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#### APPLICATIONS FOR PASSAGE.

The desire to settle in Liberia steadily increases. Among the most recent applications is a party at Knoxville, Tennessee, stated to comprise "intelligent, industrious, and worthy people;" and another is the pastor of a large church in Georgia, who represents that some fifty of his congregation wish to accompany him.

The American Colonization Society has colonized since the close of the war 2,987 persons, 613 of whom were reported as members of Christian Churches, and 16 licensed ministers of the Gospel. The first emigrants to Liberia, under the auspices of the Society, sailed from New York in 1820. More or less have gone every year since, and the result is the establishment of a Christian Commonwealth on the Continent of Africa,



having a population within its boundaries of 500,000 souls, with all the means and appliances of becoming an important Power on the earth, as it is now a Nation, recognized by all other civilized Powers. And all this has been done at a cost of less than \$2,500,000.

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#### WHY DO THEY WANT TO GO?

The fact that thousands of the colored population are self-moved to emigrate to Liberia, raises the question in some minds, "Why do they want to go?" An intelligent emigrant, who is now a professor in Liberia College, has answered this question both for himself and many others. His name is Martin H. Freeman, a graduate from Middlebury College, and for twelve years at the head of a literary institution for the benefit of his race in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Before embarking he stated in a letter these two reasons for going:

"1. Because I am fully persuaded that emigration to Liberia is the quickest, the surest, the best, and I had almost said the only way by which the negro of the United States can arise to the full status of manhood.

"2. Because Africa presents a very important and desirable field for civilizing and missionary labors; the resources of an entire continent to be developed; the energies of a whole race to be directed by civilization and controlled by the benign influence of Christianity."

Mr. Freeman, while on a visit to his friends in Pittsburg, since he went to Liberia, was requested and urged to remain in this country, and take charge again of the literary institution in Allegheny City. The trustees offered him strong inducements to do so, but he positively declined. They put this question to him: "What will you stay for?" And this was his answer: "I would be willing to consent to remain in this country, and resume my former position as principal of Avery College, for such a salary as any one of the three white men, now members of the Board of Trustees of said College, would be willing to accept as a sufficient compensation for taking the social and political status of the negro in Pennsylvania and transmitting the same to his posterity."

### A NEW DEPARTURE.

Our pages this month afford cheering evidence that aggressive movements eastward from Liberia are now likely to be realized. It never was in the plan of the American Colonization Society that the settlements which it has been blessed to plant on the West Coast of Africa should pause upon the seaboard—"a Christian fringe upon a sable pagan web"—but that they should serve as a basis of operations for the healthier fields and more promising tribes on the interior table lands. Means to open and build roads are asked for, and thousands of the American-born sons of Africa are ready to attempt the redemption of the land of their fathers. Explorations of the country intended to be entered disclose a rich and salubrious region, and tribes of superior order of manhood—some of them able to read the Holy Scriptures in Arabic—await the Gospel and its attendant blessings. Our hope is strong that the day is near when light will break, and Christian civilization speed its way eastward from Liberia.

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### LIBERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MAILS.

The arrangement which had subsisted between the British Post Office authorities and the African Steamship Company, for the conveyance of mails, once-a-month, with specified days for departure and arrival, came to an end last September.

We learn that the British Postmaster General has just entered into agreements with the African Steamship Company, and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, under which the two companies, conjointly, will carry mails five times a month, between Liverpool and Liberia and the West Coast of Africa. The days of sailing from Liverpool will be the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th, and 30th of each month, and the ports of call on each voyage will be the following:

*Packet of 6th.*—Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

*Packet of 12th.*—Madeira, Grand Canary, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Old Calabar, Fernando Po, Gaboon, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, and Loando.

*Packet of 18th.*—Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst, (Gambia,) Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Half Jack, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

*Packet of 24th.*—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Jellah Coffee, Whydah, Lagos, Benin, Bonny, Fernando Po, and Old Calabar.

*Packet of 30th.*—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Cape Coast Castle, Lagos, Bonny, Old Calabar, Fernando Po, Gaboon, Black Point, Landana, Congo, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz, and Loando.

The commercial interests of the United States require direct and regular mail-steamship communication with Liberia and West Africa. When will such a line be established?

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#### STUDENTS FROM LIBERIA.

In connection with the recent Commencement exercises at Lincoln University, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, there was a novel scene. Ten young native Africans were brought upon the platform and received publicly by Rev. Isaac N. Reudall, D. D., President of the University, with a cordiality which awakened the warm sympathy of the entire assembly. Placing his hand upon the head of one of them, he said, "God made them, and by His blessing we will educate them, and fit them for usefulness in their native land."

These young Africans were sent over by Rev. Thomas E. Dillon, a colored Presbyterian missionary in Liberia. They had received, before coming, English names. The six Bassa youths, are named John Knox, Calvin Wright, Edward Davis, Robert F. Deputie, Alonzo Miller, and Robert Dillon King. The Congo youth from Cape Mount is named James W. Wilson. His father was rescued from a slave ship by an American man-of-war a few years since. The Vey youth is named Thomas F. Roberts. John A. Savage and Samuel Sevier are Liberians, but the father of the latter was a Bassa.

In former years native Africans were brought here as slaves, but now the young Ethiopians are welcomed to the halls of science. If these young persons, who range in years from nine to sixteen years, can be thoroughly educated, and be properly imbued with the spirit of our civil and religious institutions, no one can estimate the influence they may exert for good upon their return to their people. If, in coming to our country, and mingling with our people, they can be made to learn and practice only the good, and then go back in the spirit of this to their different tribes and people, they may become a power of the mightiest import for the future of long-benighted Africa.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

## Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1873.

## MAINE.

By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$131.00.)	
<i>Bath</i> —Capt. John Patten, \$30; E. S. J. Nealey, James F. Patten, Mrs. L. Houghton, ea. \$5; E. K. Harding, Thos. Simpson, W. B. Trufout, ea. \$2; Rev. Dr. Fiske, \$3; A. & F. H. Palmer, \$5.....	\$59 00
<i>Portland</i> —Nathan Cummings, Cash, Miss A. A. Steele, ea. \$10; Hon. James Howard, J. S. Ricker, J. M. Adams, Mrs. W. Moulton, Dr. Israel T. Dana, ea. \$5; J. Maxwell, \$3.....	58 00
<i>Freeport</i> —Mrs. P. H. Harrington.	10 00
<i>Saco</i> —Moses Lowell, E. P. Burnham, ea. \$2.....	4 00
	131 00

## VERMONT.

<i>Vergennes</i> —Estate of Mrs. Ann E. F. Smith, additional, appropriation by J. D. Vermilye, Esq., Executor, from the residue of the Estate.....	250 00
<i>West Hartford</i> —"A few Individuals," by Rev. Bezaleel Smith.....	5 00
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (41.00.)	
<i>Wallingford</i> —Israel Munson.....	20 00
<i>West Rutland</i> —Col. Cong. Ch.....	21 00
	296 00

## MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (172.00)	
<i>Lowell</i> —A. L. Brooks, \$25; W. E. Livingston, \$20; S. W. Stickney, \$6; S. Kidder, R. Kitson, E. Tufts, ea. \$5; J. Coggin, \$2; Mrs. Godden, Mrs. Thompson, ea. \$1.....	70 00
<i>Newburyport</i> —Capt. Micajah Lunt \$50; William Cushing, \$25; Mrs. Hale, \$15; J. S. Hale, Wm. Stone, ea. \$5; Mrs. Banister, \$2.....	102 00
	172 00

## CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$102.00.)	
<i>New London</i> —Mrs. Lydia Learned, Robert Coit, Colby Chew, Mrs. Jane Richards, W. C. Crump, ea. \$10; Daniel Latham, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Billings, Misses Lockwood, Miss Ranney, Miss L. B. Weaver, Rev. Dr. Hallam, Hon. H. P. Haven, Asa Otis, ea. \$5; Miss J. E. Weaver, \$3; C. A. Weaver, James Newcomb, ea. \$2.....	102 00
	102 00

## NEW YORK.

<i>New York City</i> —Legacy of Mrs. Nancy Girard, P. Richards, Esq., Executor.....	500 00
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By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$108.00.)	
<i>New York City</i> —H. G. Marquand, \$50; Miss Mary Bronson, Burr Wakeman, ea. \$25.....	\$100 00
<i>Tottenville</i> —Col. M. E. Church.....	8 00
	608 00

## NEW JERSEY

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$222.00.)	
<i>Morristown</i> —William L. King, \$100; Edgar F. Randolph, \$25; E. A. Graves, R. R. Graves, ea. \$20; Mrs. M. J. Graves, H. O. Marsh, Mrs. Titchener, ea. \$5; James R. Voorhees, Mrs. Vail, ea. \$2.....	184 00
<i>New Brunswick</i> —S. Van Wickle, \$15; David Bishop, \$10; Mrs. J. S. Seabury, Cash, ea. \$5; Richard McDonald, \$2; Geo. McDonald, \$1.....	38 00
	222 00

## PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Philadelphia</i> —Mrs. J. B. Ross.....	150 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$80.00.)	
<i>Norristown</i> —Gilbert R. Fox, J. M. Albertson, Rev. J. Grier Ralston, D. D., ea. \$20; Chester L. Smith, \$10; Landes and May, Misses Powell, ea. \$5.....	80 00
	230 00

## MARYLAND.

<i>Baltimore</i> —Cash.....	5 00
<i>Sandy Spring</i> —Miss S. B. Gaither.....	1 00
	6 00

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....	313 89
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## FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE—Portsmouth</i> —Miss C. L. Martin, to July 1, 1873.....	3 00
<i>CONNECTICUT—Meriden</i> —C. P. Champion, to July 1, 1873.....	50
<i>NEW YORK—Williamsburgh</i> —Rev. Jacob Rambo, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$1. Potsdam—Hon. C. O. Tappan, H. K. Baldwin. Potsdam Junction—Norman Ashley, ea. \$1, to July 1, 1874, by Rev. John K. Converse.....	4 00
<i>NEW JERSEY—Newark</i> —Judge Depue, to July 1, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Orcutt.....	1 00
<i>MARYLAND—Sandy Spring</i> —Miss S. B. Gaither, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	2 00
<i>NORTH CAROLINA—Windsor</i> —Miss F. L. Roulhac, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	1 00
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Total.....	\$2,092 39







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